Bombay Gazette

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. II. FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1840. 3,175.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 19th June 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

FOR LONDON.—The fine Ship "INGLIS," of 1,400 Tons, Captain STEAD, will sail with dispatch. For Passage only apply to Messrs. B. & A. HORMASJEE, or to Captain STEAD at their office, where plans of her very superior and lofty accommodations may be seen.—Bombay, 19th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "HIGGINSON" 453 Tons, WM. HOGG, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her Cargo engaged, will sail on the 28th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "LINTIN," 553 Tons, J. GILLMAN, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her cargo engaged will sail on the 28th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
Meadow Street, 19th June 1840.

FOR SYDNEY,—The Ship "BENCOOLEN," 420 Tons, EDWARD STAMP, Commander, having the whole of her Cargo engaged, has good accommodation for Passengers and will sail on the 5th proximo.

For passage apply to MACVICAR BURN AND CO.—Rampart Row, 19th June 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The "JUSTINA," 500 Tons, W. LOADER, Commander, carries a Surgeon and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will sail on the 28th or 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WOOLER AND CO.—Bombay Green, 19th June 1840.

FOR SALE.

TO close an account—a small lot of very fine Bass' Beer. 5 Rs. per doz. And very excellent ripe

Brandy at..... 4 " "

In lots of 6 dozen—*Terms*—CASH.

ALSO,

A Chaff cutting Engine.

Two Ribbing Mill-fly Wheel and Hoppers—adapted for Cavalry use.

Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at Messrs. GREY AND CO'S.
Rampart Row, 19th June 1840.

FOR SALE.

NOW landing ex "*Earl of Durham*," Sparkling Champaigne of superior quality, at Rs. 40 per doz.

ALSO

A supply of Messrs. J. COCKBURN and Co's. Approved Port Wine in Quarts and Pints.

Apply to GREY and Co.
Rampart Row, 19th June 1840.

PORT WINE.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of superior old PORT WINE, now landing ex "Higginson," price Rupees 20 per dozen.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
19th June 1840.

HILL'S SEAL OR MEDALLION WAFERS.—Messrs. COLLETT AND CO have received a few Papers of the above.—13, Meadow Street.

NOTICE TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

IN consequence of the melancholy events of the last few days, by which a Brother of Lodge PERSEVERACE has been bereft of his wife, and other Members of the Craft have suffered great distress, the R. W. Br. BURNES has requested that the Masonic Festival intended for the evening of Saturday next, the 20th Instant, shall not take place, and it is accordingly counter manded.

HARRY JAMES BARR,
Secretary Lodge Perseverance.
18th June 1840.

ICE NOTICE.

THE Residents of Poonah desiring to receive a supply of ICE, will be kind enough to signify their wishes at the Post Office at Poona, where particulars may be learned.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 19th June 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.—Bombay, 19th June 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th June 1840.

FORT WILLIAM.

Political Department, 11th May 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

The British Detachment lately serving in Persia having returned to India, Lieutenant Colonel B. Shee, Commanding, and the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Detachment who have not been directed to proceed on other duties, are replaced at the disposal of the Governments of the Presidencies to which they respectively belong, from the date of the return of the Head Quarters of the Detachment to Bombay.

By order &ca.
(Signed) H. V. BAYLEY,
Assistant Secy. to Govt. of India.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1840.

No. 300 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish to the Army, Section XLVII. Articles 47 of the 1st Supplement to the Military Code.

The following Rules are to be strictly observed by Commissaries of Stores, or other Officers in charge of Ordnance Stores, on all applications for leave of absence from their respective stations.

(1) Application to be made through the Division Commanding Officer of Artillery, to the Military Board, for permission, in the first instance, to apply for leave of absence.

(2) The Stores to be invariably made over to an Artillery Officer, except in case of certified sickness rendering the measure impracticable, when a particular report of the circumstance is to be made to the Military Board.

No. 401 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to Medical Warrant Officers situated beyond 200 miles from the Presidency, the benefit of full Batta, as enjoyed by the Officers of the Commissioned Ranks.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1840.

No. 402 of 1840.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department, under date 15th instant, 2nd Hospital Assistant Mahoel de Cruz, now at the Baroda Residency, has been promoted to 1st Hospital Assistant.

No. 403.—Leave of absence to proceed to Poona, until the 31st proximo, is granted to Brevet Captain S. Parr, Sub.-Assistant Commissary General, for the benefit of his health.

No. 404 of 1840.—Conductors J. Beard, and W. Willis, of the Ordnance Department, are permitted to proceed to Europe for three years, for the benefit of their health

No. 405 of 1840.—Corporal Assistant Overseer T. P. Armitstead, is promoted to be Serjeant Assistant Overseer, vice Williamson, deceased.

Corporal Sub-Assistant Overseer H. Whiltam, is promoted to be Corporal Assistant Overseer, vice Armitstead.

No. 406 of 1840.—Surgeon H. Gibb, is appointed to act as Garrison Surgeon, without prejudice to his Regimental charge, on the departure of Surgeon J. Burnes, K. H. on leave.

Assistant Surgeon Ryan, is appointed to act as Police Surgeon, as a temporary measure.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1840.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to continue in the districts, on deputation, until the commencement of the monsoon.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. W. Reeves, acting sub collector of Nassuck, on the 12th February last, is cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1840.

Mr. D. Davidson, to act as second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Belgaum.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1840.

Mr. E. C. Jones, to be third assistant, and act as second assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. A. C. Forbes, to act as third assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, acting first assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed to remain at Ahmednuggur on sick leave, until the 30th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1840.

R. F. Barra Esq. acting junior magistrate of police, received charge of that office on the 4th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1840.

No. 56 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Cannan having been reported unfit for any independent charge at present is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and placed under the orders of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon Black, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service, vice Cannan relieved.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but t is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

Bombay Castle 10th June 1840.

ORIGINAL POETRY,

THE FLOWER OF FENESTRELLA.

Dull vapours fill the joyless air
And cold the Sunbeam falls
Within the Court yard paved and bare
Neath Fenestrellas Walls.

While winters upon winters roll
There hath a captive trod
His was that madness of Soul
Which knows not of a God.

One morn between the clefts of stone
Two leaflets burst to view
And day by day and one by one
The fragile branches grew.

It grew nor canker knew nor blight
Neath Sun and storm and shower
A blessing to the Captive's sight
It grew a dungeon flower.

The captive marked its growth and felt
It is soul subdued to tears
That tender thing had power to melt
The gathered frost of years.

He who had blindly trod the maze
Of learning and of power
Stood watching with awakened gaze
The opening of a flower.

He traced the power of Sun and dew
The light—the breath that fanned
And owned at length to nature true
His great Creator's hand.

Great God with pure and wise design
Still still mid all we see
Thou blendest thus some mystic sign
Some voice which breathes of thee.

E. S. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Aden on the 3rd June, Lieutenant W. J. Western, Engineers, aged 26 years ; deeply regretted by his brother officers and friends.

At Baroda, on the 10th June, in the 51st year of his age, the Honorable J. Sutherland, Politica Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 18th.—Capt. G. Thomton, 2nd B. E. Regiment, from Poonah.

Do. do.—Bt. Capt. E. A. Guerin, Ditto, from Ditto.

DEPARTURE.

June 14th.—Bt. Capt. S. Parr, 23rd Regiment N. I. to Deccan.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—June 18th, Barque Circassia, G. Sprou Master, from Aden 6th June.

Do. do. Brig Salacia, Wm. McShaw, Master, from Llanelly 7th January.

SAILED.—None.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

R I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, Sesostris, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings ; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooners Shannon and Mahi, Cutters Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster, Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Kusrovie, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, Shannon, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber, Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Cartherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthan, Caroline, Higginson, Lintin, Crown, Queen Victoria, Abel Gower, Hindoostan, Wilson, British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitcheson, Bencoolen, Charles Forbes, Thetis, Monarch, Justina, Oriental, Elizabeth Walker, Circasia, Salocia, and Sir Wm. Wallace.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JUNE 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
19th Friday.....	1 34	1 53
20th Saturday.....	2 12	2 32
21st Sunday.....	2 54	3 15

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MAY.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

June 19—Friday.
20—Saturday.—King William IV. died, 1837. Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
21—Sunday.—1st Sunday after Trinity.—Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.
22—Monday.
23—Tuesday.—Moon Last Quarter.
24—Wednesday.—Nativity of St. John Baptist 2nd Term Supreme Court ends.
25—Thursday.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta.....	June 2nd.
Delhi.....	June 3rd.
Agra.....	June 4th.
Madras.....	June 6th.
Ceylon.....	May 28th.
Maulmain.....	April 1st.
Singapoor.....	April 28th.
China.....	April 4th.
Australia.....	Feb. 25th.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 18TH JUNE 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 97 12 to 98 8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 103 8 to 104
Bank Share at 24 | 25 per Cent.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 19, 1840.

THE Plague has made its appearance in Egypt, and two cases have occurred on board the English Steamer which plies between Alexandria and Malta, owing to which on her arrival at the latter place, she was put in Quarantine for 60 days, a great detention and annoyance to her Passengers from India. Fortunately for Lord Keane he escaped this by going in another Vessel and having reached Malta on the 6th of May was in Quarantine on the 12th, with 14 days more to accomplish, when he intended proceeding home in the Steamer viâ Gibraltar and Cadiz.

THE Grand Master of the Lodge PERSEVERANCE has in a very feeling manner requested that the Masonic Festival which had been arranged for Saturday next to do him honor, may be abandoned on account of the loss and

distress occasioned to a Brother by the melancholy Shipwreck which has occurred. We always believed that the principles of Masonry were founded on love to Man, compassion, and charity, and we are glad to observe so feeling a proof thereof. We would suggest as appropriate to the present subject that a number of poor European Seamen have been thrown on a distant shore, destitute of the means of subsistence. No salvage has been made and consequently they will lose their wages, while they are already turned naked on the world. A small subscription set afloat might provide them with necessaries until they could find a Ship. As we have volunteered so much we will further be glad to receive any subscriptions which may be offered by the benevolent and apply them to the above purpose.

In addition to what we reported in our yesterday's Extra, we are deeply grieved to have to announce that the catalogue of human suffering and woe had not reached its climax. Yesterday at 3 P. M. about ebb tide, the *Castlereagh* went to pieces, and the Crew and Passengers were seen drifting on shore on pieces of the Wreck. In attempting to save them Mr. Atkinson second Master Attendant nearly lost his life, his Boat being upset. Captain McGregor (late of the *Hannah*). Mr. Webster (of the American Press) and some others at considerable personal risque picked up the Commander Captain Tonks clinging to a small plank and in a sinking state. Lieut. Webb I. N. was also most strenuous in his exertions. But out of nearly 200 souls, it is feared no more than 70 were saved. Ensign Grant one of the Passengers was also a survivor, of the others we have no certain accounts. We are sorry to say, there was a great want of Dhoolies to carry those who were injured and exhausted. One poor man had his foot dreadfully lacerated and lost some of his toes, and if he had not been carried by humane gentlemen he must have perished. We sincerely hope we shall have to record no more such terrible Visitations of Providence: and to render everyHuman means available to prevent their recurrence, we implore the Authorities to turn their immediate attention to the subject. Light Houses and Buoys seem to be required and a set of Life Boats and saving apparatus on Captain Manby's principle. If through neglect or hesitation any more valuable Lives are lost, how much self reproach must ensue. A Committee of Naval men and Captains in the Country Service, should be immediately assembled, to consider and report on the subject ; for it will be a disgrace to the British rule if the access to this capital of the western side of India be not rendered so plain that by a glance even at his instructions any Commander of a Craft however new to the Port, may be enabled to take his Vessel in, without loss or injury. We again trust that our friends of the Shipping Interest will bestir themselves in this matter.

We have been favored by an authentic list of the Passengers, Captain, Officers and Crew of the late unfortunate Vessel the Lord William Bentinck with an account of those lost and saved :—

Passengers Saved.	Missing.
Captain Benbow,	Mrs. Eckford,
Lieutenant Coombe,	—— Fraser,
Dr. Fraser,	Miss Robertson,
Mr. Manson Cadet.	—— Jones, servant,
	Messrs. Whitemore, } Cadets
	——— Day, } Cadets
	——— McPherson, } Cadets

Ships Officers & Crew. Saved.	Missing.
	Captain Ord.
	——— Ord his Son.
Mr. Penington, 2nd officer.	Mr. Kempthorne 1st officer.
—- Kingcome, 3rd do.	—— Villers Midshipman.
—- Bush, 4th do.	Dr. Stockley Surgeon.
—- Campbell, Midshipman.	
Carpenter John Lothian.	
Sail Maker James Crosby.	
Seamen Samuel Coombs.	
——— William Anderson.	
——— David Law.	
——— James King.	
——— John O'Conner.	
——— John Humberston.	
——— Hugh McCallar.	
——— George Brown.	
Steward John Prichard.	
James Araton, Boy.	
Kelby.	
Sweetman.	

There were 150 recruits on board many of whom are saved but an account has not yet been obtained. The Crew and officers consisted of 39 persons.

Thus 21 of the latter have perish'd and of the Passeugers 7 out of 11 making a total of 28 persons out of the ship exclusive of the *recruits*. We have heard it reported that so many as 85 of the latter have escaped, but we cannot (however willing) give credence to the report.

Mrs. Eckford's Body was found in upper Colabah yesterday evening, and the corpse buried.

Our European Files to the 4th May convey scarcely any Public News of interest, with the exception of the struggles in Parliament between the Whigs and Tories for Place. The latter are as keen as ever, and defeat only seems Auteus like to give them redoubled vigour to renew the attack, The Whigs with a happy organ of possessiveness care nought for small majorities, with them "enough is as good as a feast" in the way of votes. The Foreign News is absolutely without interest. The Sulphur question is referred to French arbitration. So we have no longer the fear of a war with the King of the Sardines and Anchovies before our eyes. The Circassians are said in the Augsburg Gazette to be thrashing the Russians in good style. This must be gratifying to every lover of liberty. Four Forts are reported to have been taken by them, and the Russians are sending 10,000 men to give a coup de grace to the campaign. We trust they will be baffled, as well as all the former armaments have been. The French Ministry appear to be progressing harmoniously under Thiers. In Spain, Cabrera is keeping alive the smouldering flame of Carlism, but it is believed his Sun will quickly set before the genius of his opponent Esparter. The Court of Lisbon are still raging about the Slave Trade and storm away in Protocol and Diplomatic Paper. In Egypt the favorite position of the Diplomatists of the "Statuquo" appears to obtain. Whatever Mahomed Ali has got he will retain, and until his death, things appear likely to remain as they are. What sort of a fight there will be between the Lion, the Eagle, the Cock, and the Bear over the carcase of the old Fox, remains to be seen.

Knowing that our European News will present paramount interest to our constituents, we have laid aside all but the most inevitable notices of the Indian Journals. Among the extracts will be found an account of an amusing fracas at the Italian Opera house headed by a Prince of the Blood Royal. We know not if the youthful days of George the Fourth are about to be revived in the person of this young Prince Hal, but he seems however exalted in rank, to be exceedingly conversant in the Vulgar Tongue making use of the euphonious terms of "Humbug" "No go" "Cockadoodle do" Gammon &c., to poor Laporte the Manager without mercy. The onslaught on the stage among the dancers was not quite in such good keeping and savours a little of Tom and Jerry, we only wonder where the Police were, for Princes of the Blood Royal may be put in the Vash Shop (as poor Monsieur Morbleu calls it) for Kicking up a row as well as meaner men. We wish his Royal Highness a nobler Theatre for his performances in future and more taste than to lead a hostile charge against the Petticoat's even of a poor Figurante.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

May has this year robbed the present month of its accustomed characteristic of ushering in the season of the rains, for they have been so protracted in the past month as to have no title to the name of *Chota Bursat* The first thirteen days of this month embrace a portion of the Hindoo Joist, and the remainder of the thirty are a part of their Assar. The average temperature of June, is 83d. 7m. shewing a decrease of two degrees below that of the month preceding. "The Rains," born of the south-west monsoon, usually commence in May on the Malabar Coast ; reach Calcutta about mid-June ; arrive at Delhi about a fortnight subsequently ; extend in diminished force to the North-eastern districts of Affghanistan, and in Peshawa. pass off in cloudy weather and [illegible] showers. The annual rise of the Ganges this month is 9 feet 6 inches. June is one of the months in which the fewest deaths occur ;—of 4791 European burials in the twenty years from 1819 to 1838 inclusive, 397 were performed in the Junes of those years ; yet it is one of the months in which most sickness usually prevails.—*Courier, June* 3.

COURT OF REQUESTS,—May 30, 1840.

*(Before D. Hare, Esq)**

S. SMITH V. CAPTAIN D. HOARE.

The plaintiff was a boatswain on board of the bark *Currency*, of which the defendant, is the commander, and brought on this action to recover 95 Rs. as arrears of wages. The defendant objected to pay the amount claimed, stating that the plaintiff had broken his contract on the voyage in not performing any duty, and on his (the defendant's) arrival in Calcutta, he applied to the Chief Magistrate and had the man discharged.

Commissioner.—Did you agree to cancel the article ?

Defendant.—Yes, upon the understanding that he was not to be paid,

The articles were produced, and this discharge was thus recorded by the Chief Magistrate. The parties are willing to cancel the articles, the boatswain reserving his right to sue for his wages when off duty.

Baboo Russomoy Dutt was here called in.

Baboo R. D.—Your objections to pay him are waived by your discharging him, if you kept him and he left the vessel, you could have brought him up as a deserter, and he would not be entitled to his wages ; you must now pay him ; he did not break the Articles.

Defendant.—I contend that the plaintiff is not entitled to his wages, having refused to do his duty. I refer you to this book, Sir James Graham's merchant's seaman's law, Chap. 3rd, page 123. where it is mentioned that if a seaman refuse to do duty ; for every 24 hours, he is to forfeit 2 days' wages ; but he did no duty for one month.

Baboo R. D.—Sir James Graham's act does not extend to this country.

Defendant.—By what law are we to be guided ?

Baboo R. D.—By common law.

Mr. Dumaine, the third officer, was then called, in order to make known what took place between the plaintiff and the defendant which led the former to refuse to do duty. This witness deposed that the plaintiff was insolent to the defendant, calling him a devil, and the crew the devil's crew, consequent, on which the defendant disrated him, and requested him to perform the duties of a common seaman which he refused to do. He added that he had served in several ships and had seen officers disrated for smaller offences, and a boatswain of a ship ought not to set such a bad example to the men. The cause which gave rise to this insolence was that plaintiff was washing his shirt on deck, and the defendant requested him to do so below, he replied ' I'll do that if I like,' and become very insolent. The Captain spoke to him as a gentleman throughout, and never made use of an oath ; for such language as was made use of by the plaintiff I have seen people punished in other ships.

Baboo R. D.—Captain Hoare, you could not disrate him for anything other than disability.

Defendant.—He was insolent on my quarter deck : if I did not disrate him, a mutiny would have been the consequence.

Baboo R. D.—By discharging him you have forgiven all his offences. and must now pay him.

Defendant.—If I pay him, it would be an incouragement not only to him, but to other seamen, and in order that it may act as a warning, and for the observance of discipline. I will hold the amount, to which he is not entiled ; he made use of gross and abusive language towards me. or rather mutinous language, and by the act he is not entitled to his wages.

Baboo R. D.—Shew me the act.

[The defendant here read the act to that effect.]

Baboo R. D.—It is doubtful, whether this act extends to this country, if he was mutinous, you ought to have kept him on board, and if he left, he would forfiet his wages.

Mr. Brietzeke was at this consulted ; he called for the log book, and after some further arguments between the Bench and the defendant the latter begged the case would be postponed, to enable him to engage a legal adviser, as he was not well versed in law. Mr. Brietzeke observed that what he alleged was not sufficient cause for him to postpone the case ; the three Commissioners were then in deep consultation ; the defendant handed the merchant's seaman's law to Mr. Brietzeke, and referred him to the acts he had cited. Mr. Brietzeke stated that he had a doubt on his mind, and did not agree with his calleagues, and would rather postpone the case. The case was therefore postponed till Monday for consideration.

Monday,—June 1, 1840.

(Before a full Bench.)

S. SMITH *v.* CAPTAIN HOARE.

The commissioner told the defendant that they had given the case mature consideration and consulted the act of Parliament, particularly Sections 6, 7, 41, and 42, and were of opinion that he had not made out a case so as to justify the forfeiture of the plaintiff's wages. The case was decreed.—*Englishman, June.*

PENANG.

We have been favoured with letters from an officer of the Cameronians, dated Penang, April 23d and 28th :

"*Ship Defiance at Sea.*—We left Bhaloo Ghat, in tow of the Steamer *Ganges*, soon after daylight ; on the morning of the 20th of March, and, making unusual run, we anchored at night in the Kedgeree roads—on the 27th, about 5 P. M. the Steamer cast us off, South of the Lower Floating Light—we beat about all night, and in the morning, the Captain being afraid of rough weather, made gentle sail on his course to Penang—soon after the Steammer left us, we saw one of the other Transports get rid of her Steamer too. The *Defiance* is said to be more crowded than any of the other vessels taken up, yet we find that we have enough room, and get on, in every particular, quite as well as any one could expect us to do. 28th light wind ; 29th and 30th nearly calm—31st, came up with the *Edmonstone* during the night, and are now passing her ; we exchanged numbers. April 1st, *Edmonstone* nearly out of sight, the island of Preperis visible from the [illegible] to. 3d, came up with and exchanged numbers with the *Ernaad* all well—Passed the island of Narcondam—4th, *Ernaad* in company, 6 miles off, on the larboard side—9th, Barren Island visible, 30 miles off, on the starboard side—7th, two ships in sight ; on the *Ernaad* the other along way off a beam, Lat. 11d. 35m. Our ship seems to pass every one which we come near, and moves quietly through the wster—on the 8th, we made a fine run—9th and 10th, neatly calm, Syer's Inlands visible from the poop ar 5 P. M of the last mentioned date—11th and 12th nearly calm. *Ernaad* continues in company, passed thee *Two Brothers*, and about noon altered our course to go on the outside of the Saryald rocks—latitude 7 21 north —Pulo Penang, 23d April. I wrote the above, day by day, to be in readiness should any vessel, bound for Calcutta, meet us ; such was not our fortune. Her M. Ship *Larne*, and our five transports are lying in Penang Harbour, all well. Cholicra carried off four men in the *Ernaad* when she was in the river and at the Sand Heads ; one man died on board the Headquarter Ship, and one on board the *Indian Oak*. Supplies abound here—we sail for Sincapore abont the 6th of May. The detachments have not been, and excepting, perhaps, for a walk, will not be disembarked. This is a most beautiful Island—we made it on the 15th and anchored on the morning of the 16th ; the *Ernaad* and *Larne* came in on the same day, the first named with us.

P. S. The China news here is, that the Chinese are making two edged swords to cut us in pieces, that they are prepared to receive us at Canton, and that the Portugueseat Macca in fear of an attack from the Chinese."

'I have another opportunity to-day (April 28) by the *Cacique*, to tell you that we are still in Penang Harbour, doing well. We lost one man yesterday, by dysentery the Regiment has not been, & willnot be, disembarked. The good folks of The island are doing all they can-to entertain us. The resident gentlemen give us a Ball and Supper, on the 1st proximo ; and Mr. Salmon, the Senior Civilian, has issued invitations for the 4th. Supplies abound: we, of course, are on fresh provisions. We expect to sail hence on the 6th.

The following accounts of the arrival of the China Transports at Penang will be welcome news to many of our readers.

These are the first of a series of reports from an intelligent corresqondent with the fleet, who will keep our readers fully informed of all its proceedings :—

Penang, April 23.—You will be glad to hear of the safe arrival of the Cameronians. All five transports are now at anchor off Penang. The Ernaad and Defiance arrived on the 16th, the Edmonstone on the 17th, and the Indian Oak on the 18th instant. The old Rohamanny or Rum-un-y, as she is familiarly called,—the head-quarter ship of the regiment,—did not make her appearance until the 19th. As she has the reputation of being a good sailor, and as none of her consorts saw anything of her during the voyage, we were afraid that she must have met with some accident ; and it was reported that the Larne was going out to look for her ; but on the afternoon of the 19th, we had the pleasure of seeing her arrive safe, having been detained only by light winds and calms. The Ernaad and Defiance were in company during nearly the whole voyage. Their sailing was very equal, and many were the bets as to which would get in first. The former dropped her anchor first, and was declared winner. The Indian Oak made the best run, not having got out to sea until the 1st instant. The weather during the voyage was delightful—but too fine. Winds very light, but generally favorable, and frequent calms. The troops were, on the whole, very healthy. The Rohamanny lost one man, the Indian Oak one, and the Ernaad four—all, excepting one, of cholera. The skippers have been all blown up for disregarding instructions, and separating. The Larne, Captain Blake, arrived here on the 16th, with the Defiance and Ernaad. She is to keep us all in tight order for the future & take very good care that we do not again separate. It is said, that we shall anchor frequently going through the straits, in order to keep the ships together. Our stay at Penang will be much longer than we anticipated. We are not to leave before the 5th, perhaps not until the 7th of next month. We then proceed direct to Singapore, without touching at Malacca, and except to reach Singapore from the 20th to the 25th of May. Our stay at Singapore of course, at present very uncertain, but we understand, that it is to be as short as possible, and that we shall leave it as soon as all the ships are collected. We are quite in the dark as to our movements after we leave Singapore, and various and conflicting are the opinions of the knowing ones on the subject. Some—but these are the few—confers that they are completely at fault, and unable even to form a conjecture. Some will have it that we are to proceed direct to Pekin, and taking the Emperor by the beard, or rather by his Queen,—bring him at once to terms. Other say that we shall proceed first to Macao and Canton, and after bombarding the latter place, sail up the coast treating two or three large sea-ports in the same summary way, until we get to Chusan, Thence that we are to push on Pekin, and have a little conversation with the Emperor, who, by that time, it is supposed, will have become a little more tractable. The Commissariat appear to have been very active here, and determined that we shall not starve. Large quantities of hay, and five ship-loads of bullocks, have been dispatched to Singapore, and plenty more of both are ready for embarkation. Merchants here have fright for Singapore, but cannot find ships. In conclusion you will be glad to hear that the whole Fanqui force, men and officers, are in excellent health and the highest spirits, and quite ready —but this it is unnecessary to say—for a brush with the tea-dealers. We were very glad to hear of the seizure of the two ships at Canton, and their conversion into men-of-war, and that the Celestials are putting their ports into order, for this looks as if they were in earnest, and really intended coming to the "scratch." A French ship, Robert le Diable, has just arrived here, and professes to bring the latest news from China. They say, that the Chinese are making great preparations to receive us, and expect to crush the Fanquis at once.

Penang, April 28.—The vessel which leaves this for Calcutta not sailing so soon as was anticipated, I add a postscript to my letter—not that I have any more news to communicate, but merely that you may have intelligence of this division of the expedition up to the above date. No more vessels connected with the force have arrived. We have heard that we are not to leave Singapore until the 15th of June ; and as the commissariat have represented that the live stock sent on to that place are dying very fast, and that there is a great scarcity of provisions and stores of all kinds for troops, our stay at Penang will probably be much longer even than I mentioned in my letter. A schooner arrived here two days ago from China and Singapore, but brought no news of interest. The frigate Druid had arrived at the latter place from England. The good people of Penang have given a very warm reception to the Cameronians, and are at present on hospitable thought intent. Invitations to two balls have been issued,—one by the Governor, and the other by the gentlemen resident of Penang—and a third is talked of.—*Hurkaru.*

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Late accounts from Cabool are not so favourable as hitherto. The people are far from quiet, and the Giljee Sirdars are all up, cutting off our intercourse and destroying the dawks, one of which lately reached Canduhar with the letters cut into pieces. Captain Tudor with some of the Shah's Cavalry, and Captain Walker with a party of the 4th Local Horse, were sent out after the Sirdars, and Sir W. Macnaghten had offered 1,000 rupees for one leader's head !

The following is from Peshawar dated May 26th, and is scarcely more satisfactory.

"Doctor Brown, Captain Younghusband, and a European merchant Mr. Baness, have been detained here for the last eight or ten days, and are likely to be so a day or two longer in consequence of a disturbance in the Khyber Pass. One of the tribes of the Khyberries not having come in* in sufficient time for their pay, were quite indignant at not having received it, and consequently set to plundering every person that passed. Some Beoparries travelling from this to Jellalabad were robbed, and about six men were wounded and killed. Captain Ferris with his party from Dhukka have therefore been called to our aid, and so soon as that officer reports his arrival to the Agent here, we are to be allowed to proceed. Lieut. Conolly has either already started or will do so soon for Bokara from Khiva, at which former place it is reported that the Russians have already arrived. Some of our troops have been sent out from Cabool against a body of about 5000 Gilzies, who have assembled betwixt Cabul and Candahar, and information reached us a couple of days ago that our troops had already given them a beating, and were preparing to give them another."

This disturbed state of affairs and the smallness of the force at his disposal, have, we hear, drawn forth a strong remonstrance from Sir Willoughby Cotton against advancing beyond the Hindoo Koosh, which, it is said, he was instructed to do on the opening of the passes. In this remonstrance he is indisputably correct, for with an enemy in front and one in his rear, a forward movement might be attended with the most serious results. Our advanced posts already nearer to the Russians than to our own frontier ! and to move nearer without an addition to our slender forces there, would be madness. Our force at present does not comprize 3,000 men. The two European Corps—the Queens 13th and the European Regiment—do not number 700 men ! and the Native Regiments—the 25th, 37th, 42nd, 43rd, 48th and 16th, are not stronger than 500 each, yet this force has to occupy Canduhar, Giznee, Cabool and Jullalabad, besides affording two Corps, at least, to control the Khyburees and secure our rear and communication ; in short, to cover a line of several hundreds of miles in a turbulent country with an enemy —for we assume the Russians to be such—in our front. Between us again and Ferozepoor—(our base)—some months march, the Sikhs, with their fine open rivers, are awaiting to take advantage of circumstances, and, it is said, have in fact declared that they will oppose the passage of any more of our Troops through their territory. Such is a brief statement of our present position in Affghanistan and the dangers that beset us—dangers that the confined narrow scale of our operations cannot allow us to overcome. An increase to our force must be made, or we must fall back again upon our own frontier, to the serious injury of our power and reputation. Nor while our military status is so gloomy, does the management of the internal affairs of the country wear a better or more improving aspect. Instead of our Engineers being employed in surveying the natural defences of the country and improving them, we un-

* To the Political Agent here, Captain Mackeson

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

de rstand they are occupied in building places for the Shah, suited to the accomodation of a seraglio, nearly as extensive as that of Solomon's. Such, too, are the taste and extravagance of this dissolute puppet, that the ceilings of the different apartments of these temples to Venus, are ornamented with pictures, conceived in the most abandoned and most loathsome style of Asiatic indecency, and executed at a cost, each, of rupees 1,700! The noble works which Dost Moohumud had commenced upon, and which completed would have rendered Cabool impregnable, have been entirely neglected, and are fast going to decay. It is thus our energies are wasted, and the money [illegible]ut would have completed these works, which would have each rendered 100 men equal to 1000! has been thrown away upon the royal harem! Such is the picture, and a terrible one it is, given of matters in Affghanistan, and unless something be done to alter it, an expedition that commenced with such eclat, may terminate in our disgrace and most serious injury. At present we shall refrain from saying more, though the subject is a fruitful one, not indeed that it is either tempting or agreeable to see the destinies of a great Empire thus trifled with.—*Agra Ukhbar, June 6.*

AGRA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's "at Home," on Thursday evening, was, we understand, every numerously attended, and passed off to the extreme gratification of the party, but as a Correspondent—whose communication will be found elsewhere—has invoked the Muses to describe it, it does not become us to do so in plain prose.

Colonel Alves, we learn, returns immediately to Ajmere, and, in consequence, Col. Sutherland resumes the Residency of Gwalior. In the present unsettled state of Rajpootana the prudence of allowing such a charge, is extremely questionable.

There have been some heavy showers at Sipree and in Rohilkund, but no indications of so desired an event have appeared at Agra, where the weather has been of the last fortnight hell—we mean fearfully hot and disagreeable. Grain still continues to advance in price.—*Ibid.*

From all accounts, the Police in Delhi and its neighbourhood requires to be well stirred up: the following is not the only case that has come to our knowledge, for we have heard of Gentlemen's servants being robbed of their Master's property when returning from dinner parties. The attention of the authorities is called to the road between Cantonments, and the city about which, it is said, some "*Budmashes*" are lurking.

"A party of about twenty thieves (or dacoits more properly) attacked the establishment at the Nojuf Ghur Jheel Dam Bridge, on the Hansi road, near Seetaramke Sarai, last night, and carried off about 50 rupees cash, all the lotahs and portable articles they could lay hands on, after seriously beating the chokedar, lallah and two other men belonging to the establishment. This is the 3d robbery that has taken place at this spot within the last few months, and about the twentieth that has taken place in the vicinity of it, one of which was the robbery of the public dawk mentioned before; in fact, it is not safe for a traveller to move on that road after dark. It may be mentioned that there are a party of Police within hail of the bridge where the robbery took place, but they refused to lend any assistance to arrest the robbers, on the plea that it was out of their beat. We thought that all Police, particularly those on high roads, were intended to protect the public, but it appears the Delhi Police are not for this purpose! although in the former robberies the trace was taken up to a village, Rohilla Khan ke Sarai, no one was arrested or any property recovered."—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Brig *Sir A, Campbell* from the Mauritius, came in yesterday; she brings accounts of the Ship *Harrison* having put in there, party in consequence of the serious illness of the Captain, who died two days after her arrival. The *Harrison* was forty days from this Port to the Isle of France. Fears were entertained for a Ship, the *Sir Robert Peel*, from Calcutta, bound to the Isle of France. Captain Cook of the *Sir A. Campbell*, thinks that the late hurricane extended considerably to the Eastward of the Mauritius. Rice was at six dollars a bag when the *Harrison* sailed, and a very small quantity remained in the market. The French Ship still remains in the roads, people say, in consequence of the Revenue Board having made a reference to the Hills on the subject of allowing her cargo to be landed. As such would, however, be in direct contravention of the regulation to which we have already referred, the China goods having been taken in at a British settlement, Sigapore, we doubt whether the Government will be justified, in allowing of their being landed here.—*United Service Gazette, June 5.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The accounts from Arnee are up to the 1st Instant, at which date, we rejoice to say all Cholera had disappeared. The total number of decided Cholera cases admitted into Hospital, amounted to 41; the deaths were 19, but a great many cases resembling Cholera, some of which were perhaps the effect of fear, were also admitted. The present strength of the Regiment is 470 men. We cannot learn anything further *positive* about the stationing a European Regiment on the Hills, but report says that estimates for building Barracks to the amount of 2½ lahks of rupees have been submitted to the Military Board; of course the measure must receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. An Inspection of H. M. 55th Foot, by Major General Sir Robert Dick, Commanding the Division, was to have taken place but a strong Funeral party being required last evening, we believe that the Parade was postponed.

THE CIVIL, MILITARY AND MEDICAL FUNDS.

Our last number contained a letter addressed to the Subscribers to the Civil, Military, and Medical Funds by Mr. Hallett of the Civil Service. Mr. Hallet's remarks on the incompetence of the Gentlemen who have had the management of these Institutions must not be considered as reflecting in any way on their attention or zeal, all that he states is, that the Funds have fallen off in consequence of the parties entrusted with their management not having been up to the work, for which reason, he recommends the employment of a professional man as Secretary, to all three Funds, as the best means of guarding against future management. There appears to us much sound sense in Mr. Hallet's observations which we hope will meet with very general attention throughout the Services.—*Ibid.*

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

MY DEAR EDDY,—It strikes me that the following lament may not only sooth the wounded feelings of the disconsolate Light Infantry, but may be also set to music.

Your's ever,
BAYONET.

"*Air, Whistle and I will come to you my lad.*"

Ah! cruel that Para in G. O. C. C.
Signed by Bob Salamander the Adjutant G.
Who can you believe it? would wish to maintain.
That Light Bobs are as good without whistle or chain!
What! the *Musket* e'en owns we look *best on Parade!*
Without tools, can we follow our light footed trade?
Can we march without whistles? on mountain or plain?
Or fire! when deprived of our pouch, belt and chain?

Can we e'er again visit, Oh to think on it's sad
Our birth-place! the purlieus of Walajabed?
Where old women and children in pitiful strain
Will weep e'er the loss of our whistle and chain.

There's the Chickoles! the Triches! Pullem Potah or Third!
With the Wallajah, worse, ah! I vow pon my word
They must all get new Coats now, or wash out the stain
Which so neatly was hid by the Pouch belt and chain!

The Natives all swear that their grief they can't hold,
As it will be the means of their all catching cold,
For what can they now do when exposed to the rain,
With no Pouch box, no Breastplate, no Whistle or chain!
Only think, when at Church of a flat footed scrub!
Making such a remark to a Light Infantry Bob!
"Why you look worse than we do! all agree its quite plain,
"Since they made you give up the brass whistle and chain!
T' other night too when dancing with witty Miss Goff!
Who I'am sure at our makedness just meant to scoff,
Tho, she asked in a quiet and merciful strain,
"What on earth have you done with your whistle and chain?

"That dear little whistle which you blew when you fired
"That breast plate and pouch which you knew I admired!'
"When I see you, from tears, I can hardly refrain!
"Sans bugle sans bouch belt, sans whistle and chain!!

I know grandpapa raved when deprived of his Cue,
"But that's nothing compared to our cruel Sir H——
Who quite dead to Light Infantry feelings or pain!
Has abolished the pouch belt with whistle and chain!

And now my dear Eddy between you and me,
That the service is ruined I am sure you will agree,
Can we fight and lie down or get up here again!†
When deprived of our pouch belt! our whistle and chain!

BAYONET.

We noticed in our Evening Edition of Wednesday the receipt of letters from Arnee of the 1st Instant, which gave the total of deaths from the late (we *hope* it may now be so styled) fearful visitation of Cholera in the 2d European Regiment at 19, with the addition of one other casualty the effect of sheer fright, and that the severe cases had in all been 43, while many others had occurred, in which the disease had asssumed a milder type, and where it had yielded to active medical treatment.

We learn that this attack has throughout preserved its peculiar features, having been confined with scarce an exception to the *recruits*. One Sergeant only, who had had his feelings severely tried while on duty at the hospitals, was amongst the *old hands* attacked, which not a man or woman living in the parcherr (which is in the Fort,) not an officer's servant, nor any of the 30 convicts with their keepers has suffered from the disease. This seems to fix it on some local cause connected with the barracks, and that, one having particular effect on young sonstitutions unmured to the climate. This will scarcely be wondered at by persons who know Arnee. The barracks are bombproofs, and in consequence very hot and, in no way adapted for ventilation and in the hot season they must be most oppressive and supportable. An attempt has been lately made in some degree to relieve this by building a grass pandal round as an outer verandah; but though this has proved a comparative comfort to the men in lessening the heat, it has not tended to improve the ventilation. It is a fortunate circumstance that the Regiment at the time of this visitation, * has not had above one half of its establishment present: had the full complement of 800 men with the due proportion of serjeants &c. been in quarters, the consequences amidst such a crowd might have been fearful. As it is, the penalty of human life that has been paid ought to teach the authorities, that they have but one course dictated by humanity, obligation, and also good policy—to abandon Arnee, as a Military depot for a European Regiment, altogether.—*Spectatutor, June 6.*

* The Light Infantry call the other so Regts. flat foot! they say, they can't run so well.
† Could Government ever have reflected on this important matter?

European Intelligence.

COURT.

The Queen returned from Windsor, where the Royal Party spent the Easter Holidays, on the 25th of April. Her Majesty is in good health, but, by the express directions of Sir James Clark has given up equestrian exercise. It is even whispered in circles likely to be acquainted with the fact, that Her Majesty is in a way likely to prevent the succession to the throne from passing into any other than the direct line, and report derives strength from Her Majesty's recent abstinence from her favourite exercise, and also from dancing in which she is known to take much pleasure.

The Duchess of Kent has taken up her residence in Belgrave Square. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been appointed Colonel of the 11th Hussars.—*Overland Mail Extra.*

EAST INDIA INTELLIGECE.

LATEST NEWS.

From Bombay, 29th February.
,, Calcutta, 17th ditto.
,, Madras, 19th ditto.
,, Ceylon, 16th ditto.
,, China, 7th January.

The Burmese Prize-money is at present in course of payment in this country.

The Bank of Asia has applied for a charter.

The East India Company have given directions for building two steamers of 1100 tons, and 400 hores power each.

The Society of Arts have appointed Alexander Rogeros, Esq., one of the Chairmen of their Committee of Colonies and Trade

In consequence of directions from the Home Office, five seamen, who returned to this country in the *Diana* from Singapore, were arrested, charged with being convicted of a disturbance which took place among some American and British seamen on one side, and a number of Chinese on the other, at a village near Hong; Kong Bay, in which one of the latter was killed: but the law-officers of the crown having declared that they could not be legally detained, they were discharged. Capt. Elliot not having had power to sentence them to confinement in this country.—*Ibid.*

A very full meeting of the Directors of the East India Steam Navigation Company was held on the 28th April. We understand that the objects of the Company would have been forthwith submitted to the public, but that it was thought advisable to await the next mail, when satisfactory accounts are expected from India. Beyond all doubt, the "Comprehensive Scheme" has been materially prejudiced by divisions of interest, both here and in India; and it is quite certain that, unless there be a complete reunion of parties, the project will be yet more seriously damaged, if not completely defeated. Government has advertised for tenders for the conveyance of a mail, monthly, hence to Alexandria in fifteen days, stopping for six hours at Gibrallar, and twenty-six hours at Malta; and it is said the St. George and Peninsular Steam Companies are about to undertake the contract with the *Liverpool* and the *United States*, for which they are in treaty This will enable the East India Steam Navigation company to direct its energies at once to the comprehensive system at the other side Suez, and not preclude it from undertaking the communication and conveyance of mails hence to Alexandria, when in a situation to do so efficiently.—*Ibid.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMISSION.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE REPORT.

THE ARMY.—The establishment of retired full-pay prescribed by the warrant of the 22d of July, 1830, to be revised so as to afford retirement to a larger number of field-officers and captains.

So much of the warrant of the 22d of July, 1830, to be rescinded as imposes a restriction upon the grant of retired full-pay till the present amount of the charge is reduced below 40,000l. a year; and the General Commanding in-Chief to recommend officers for retired full-pay in such vacancies as the proposed new establishment may permit. Officers now on the retired list of the ranks, not included in the new scale, to be considered as supernumeraries.

The following to be the permanent distribution of the 40,000l. a year which has been fixed as the *maximum* amount of retired full-pay for the army;—20 Lieutenant-Colonels at 17s. a day; 20 Majors at 16s. a day; 115 Captains, of whom a number, not exceeding 45, may be Brevet-Majors, at 13s. 7d. a day, the remaining Captains receiving 11s. 7d. a day.

No increased pay to be given to the Captains now on the retired list, unless it be specially recommended by the General Commanding-in-Chief that any Captain receiving a lower rate of retired pay be transferred to the new scale. The annual cost of this establishment not to exceed 38,000l. The remaining 2,000l. a year to be distributed in sums of 100l. a year to 20 Lieutenant-Colonels holding the brevet rank of Colonel, who have retired or may retire to half-pay (without receiving the difference) after 30 years' service upon full-pay.

All fees on commissions to be abolished.

Adjutants.—3s. 6d. a day to be allowed as the additional pay for the subaltern discharging the duties of Adjutant in an infantry regiment, and 2s. 6d. a day for the subaltern discharging the duties of Adjutant in a cavalry regiment.

Officers placed upon half-pay with a step of brevet rank, for the purpose of serving abroad in the Adjutant-General or Quartetmaster-General's department, to be eligible, after five years' service in these situations in the colonies, to be recommended for an effective step of rank on half-pay.

ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Rank of assistant-inspector to be abolished.

Staff-surgeons to have the pay and half-pay, and the Comparative rank with other officers of the army, now enjoyed by assistant-inspectors; making also the rank of staff-surgeon the regular intermediate step from that of regimental surgeon to that of deputy-inspector.

Assistant staff-surgeons to be divided in two classes, allowing the first class the rank and pay of regimental surgeons.

Medical officers retiring after 25 years service to have the advantage of the reduced, instead of the retired, scale of half-pay.

Staff officers attached to an army in the field to have the services of a soldier servant; and when not employed in the field, to receive, as compensation for the services of a soldier, an allowance not exceeding 1s. a day.—*Ibid*

M. TAMBURINI.—TUMULT AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The non engagement of M. Tamburini by Laporte, having given rise to much discontent among the subscribers to the Italian Opera, and led to some observations in the journals on the subject, the following letter from M. Tamburini appeared in the morning papers of yesterday:—

TO THE TIMES.

Sir,—Having had the honour 'of remaining at Strathfieldsaye, in attendance upon his Grace the Duke of Wellington, during the week just elapsed, I had not the opportunity, if I had the inclination, to notice what has occurred at her Majesty's Theatre with regard to my non-engagement. But since my return to town I have had translated to me, by my friends, several extracts from the papers, stating that my not being engaged arose from my having demanded higher and most extravagant terms. I now feel it would be wanting in respect and gratitude to the public, if I should allow it to be believed that such a cause has separated me from my kind patrons of her Majesty's Theatre. Therefore, however loath to interfere, I feel it a duty I owe to the public and myself to make known that I never demanded any increase of emolument. Having in November last written to M. Laporte to beg he would engage me, I received in answer the following note; since then I have never heard from M. Laporte. I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. TAMBURINI.

77, Quadrant, April 27.

Paris, November, 17.

Je ne savais pas exactement votre nouvelle demeure, mon cher Monsieur, ou je vous aurais ecrit plus tot. Il est en effet parfaitement convenable que vous soyez instruit a temps de ma situation, et de mes projets, et jets, et je vous sais beaucoup de gre de la preference que vous voulez bien me temoigner. La semaine ne passera pas sans que cette question ne soit resolue entre nous, et je vous prie d'etre assure d'avance que je ne neglgierai rien pour, que nos relations ordinaires ne soient pas interrompues. Croyez-moi, votre serviteur affectueux.

LAPORTE.

Last night, the opera of *I Puritani* was performed at the Opera-house, and the above letter, which is modest and reasonable, led to a scene which threatens to bury in oblivion the memorable days of 1809, and the word "Tamburini" may henceforward, be considered a warwhoop synonymous with "O. P.," though widely different in etymology. At the conclusion of the opera of *I Puritani* several voices kept calling for M. Laporte and "Tamburini!" until the orchestra began the overture to the ballet, when the dissatisfied portion of the audience, who were chiefly situated in the stalls and side-boxes, burst out into such an uproar that it became impossible for the musicians to proceed. Laporte came forward, and began making a very lame speech. He perceived the indignation of the audience arose from his not engaging Tamburini, and proceeded to explain that omission by saying, that before Easter it was impossible to engage first-rate talent. "Easter is over," cried a voice. True, he admitted that Easter was over, but still he had entered into arrangements, etc. Here came torrent of groans and hisses, which rendered him inaudible, a party in the "omnibus box" being the ringleaders. Laporte so clearly perceived this, that in a few minutes his speech to the audience merged into a private conversation, carried on in a low tone of voice, with the occupiers of the "omnibus." The noise increased, and Laporte declared that he was not to be "intimidated," a word which roused the "omnibus" party to a perfect fury. He retired, and the curtain rose for the ballet, in which a new dancer, Mlle. Cerito, was to have made her appearance. The noise now became terrific; yells, hisses, and all sorts of uncouth sound were blended in frightful harmony. The leader found he could not make his fellow-musicians hear him, and was forced to stop; the group of dancers that occupied the stage remained embarrassed and puzzled. Again and again Laporte came forward, and tried to bring matters to a settlement, at the same time compromising himself as little as possible. On one occasion he declared that, being manager, he had an undoubted right to engage performers according to his own discretion, and that he was not to be responsible to an audience—an assertion which only poured oil on flame. At another time he said his engagements would not allow him to have Tamburini, and that he did not want to be ruined; but all statements of this kind were utterly useless, save to produce an augmentation of noise. He alluded to the many years he had catered to the amusement of the public; and this little bit of the pathetic enlisted some partisans on his side. The managerial party were chiefly in the bit, and raised a counter-cry of "Shame." "No Tamburini!" "No intimidation!" while a gentleman from a box shouted, "Turn the omnibus out!" It was a mistake, however, to identify the disturbance with the omnibus, for, though the parties in it were very conspicuous, they represented the feelings of the house, and the stalls were among the most formidable of the Tamburinists. At last there seemed to be some prospect of a good understanding. Laporte came forward, and promised, as it was the wish of the public, to engage Tamburini on conditions. This word "conditions" upset all; and the Tamburinists asked—"Will you engage him—yes or no?" Laporte said he would make proposals, and if those proposals, etc. This would not do; "Yes or no?" said his persevering interrogators. He then began talking about terms. "Same as last year," shouted his tormentors. Upon which Laporte retired, without anything satisfactory being concluded. The uproar lasted from about eleven to a quarter past one, and would have encroached still farther upon the small hours of the morning if the noble tenants of both the omnibus and opposite boxes had not made their exit across the stage; immediately upon which the curtain descended. Thus terminated the only regular row we remember since the famous one in the time of Catalani, if we mistake not, when the whole house joined in a work of vengeance, and destroyed everything they could get at, driving away the musicians, ascending the stage, and tumbling into the orchestra the disarmed officer guard of soldiers which had been [illegible] their rescue. We were happy to [illegible] of last night, however to [illegible] confined to a war of wor[illegible]

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audience we observed their Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess her daughter, who, with many other ladies of high station, remained late, appearing to view with great curiosity the strange scene which was substituted for *Une Nuit de Bal* and Mile Cerito's *debut*. Grisi and Lablache were also in the third tier, gazing at the struggle between their manager and the partisans of their comrade."—The following account is from a correspondent: The principal leader in the onset was his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge. The stage was crowded with performers for the ballet. The fiddles squeaked, a forest of legs was upraised, the first twirl was about to commence, when from the omnibus boxes on either side, a terrible cry uprose, and the watch word of "Tamburini" scared the terrified orchestra. The legs on the stage remained for a few minutes transfixed with dread, trembled, executed a few involuntary shakes, and slowly rejoined their fellows in an unwonted position perpendicular to the horizon. a "Laporte, Laporte," was again the cry. Laporte again came forward. "We want Tamburini," cried the omnibusites. Tamburini shouted a portion of the stalls. "Tambuini," was echoed in the gallery. The poor Lessee endeavoured to explain why Tamburini was not engaged; but the party of the omnibus would hear no explanation, Laporte retired. Again the faint notes of the trembling fiddles began to be heard; and again the legs of all the corps de ballet assumed their natural position parallel with the plane of the horizon; and again and louder than before the band in the omnibus boxes drowned all other noises with the cry of "Tamburini." The performer now seeing how things were likely to go, quietly seated themselves round the stage, and chatted over their private affairs. Laporte once more appeared, and endeavoured to explain, but the Tamburinites refused to hear him. In his despair he turned imploringly to the omnibus box, in which were Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Cardiner. and others, and from which the loudest outcry proceeded, and a sort of dailogue, highly dramatic, took place, between the lessee and the Prince.

"Lessee:—I could not engage Signor Tamburini, because—

"Prince George of Cambridge—Humbug!

"Lessee:—I could not, because—because—

"Prince George of Cambridge—"No go!"

"Lessee:—Because—

"Prince George of Cambridge:—Cock-a-doodle-doo! (or words to that effect.)

"Lessee:—If you would only hear—

"Prince George of Cambridge—Gammon!"

At this moment the excitement seemed to reach its climax, and in a sort of phrensy of enthusiasm. five legs belonging to five different bodies were protruded over the box, as if their royal and noble owners meditated to take the stage by storm: thrice were the legs thrust forward, and thrice were they withdrawn, the *ardor belli* and the fear of the police by turns prevailing. Their distinguished leader, however, shouting the war-cry of his Royal House and emulous of the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, boldly led the onset; the five legs in reserve joined their fellows—and his Royal Highness made his first appearance on the stage at the head of his devoted followerse The whole corps of female dancers immediately executed a movement not contemplated by the composer of the ballet, and skurried off the stage without minding steps! the curtain dropped, and his Royal Highness remained master of the field, having, like the great Henry IV., achieved a bloodless victory.—(Courier.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, May 1.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock, when there was considerable attendance of peers upon the opposition benches, and all judges were in attendance for the purpose of giving their opinions on the questions relative to the Canada clergy reserves.

The Earl of Haddington presented petitions from the Synods of Glasgow, Ayr, and Aberdeen, praying that the rights of the Scotch church might be preserved in regard to the Canada clergy reserves. The noble earl also presented a petition to the rector, churchwardens, and Protestants of a parish in Ireland on the subject of church patronage in Scotland.

The Earl of Wicklow gave notice on the part of the Archbishop of Dublin that, on the 15th of this month, the right rev. prelate would introduce a motion for the discontinuance of transportation.

Earl Fitzwilliam presented a number of petitions from their fellow-countrymen, bearing from 70,000 to 80,000 signatures, praying for an alteration in the present system of cornlaws. The noble earl then presented petitions from the company of merchants in Edinburgh, incorporated by royal charter, also, the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in Edinburgh; and a great number of petitions from other Scotch districts, praying for a repeal of the cornlaws; the number of signatures amounting in the whole to 72,000. The noble earl said it must be irksome to their lordships so constantly to hear petitions on this subject, but while laws existed pressing severely on great masses of the people, complaints must be heard. (Hear, hear.)

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Lord Chancellor moved that the learned Judges then in attendance should deliver their decision in answer to the questions submitted to them with regard to the clergy reserves bill.

Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas that he had the honour of representing to their lordships that all the Judges of England, with the exception of Lord Denman and Lord Chief Baron Sergeant's Inn, for the purpose of taking into consideration the several questions which their lordships had been pleased to propose to them; and that, after discussion and deliberation on the subject, they had agreed unanimously in the answer to be returned. In answer to the first question, they were all of opinion that the words "Protestant Clergy" in the statute 31st George III., included other Clergy besides those of the Church of England. They thought that the words of the statue were meant principally to refer to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, and that their aim was to encourage Protestant doctrines, in opposition to the Romish Church. They answered to the second question, that the Established Church of Scotland constituted one instance of a Clergy included in the Act. They had come to that opinion, as the expressions "Established of Scotland" were to be found in the Statute-book. Although, in answer to their Lordships' question, they specified, no other Church than the Church of Scotland, they did not mean to decide that the ministers of other Churches might not be included in the term "Protestant Clergy." At the same time, as they did not find in the State-book any other denomination of Christians to which the Statute 31st George III. could apply, they were unable to specify any others to their Lordships as falling within the statute. They were of opinion that the 41st section of the state was prospective only, and that the power given by it could not affect lands which had been appropriated under other acts. In answer to the last question produsedby their Lordships, they all agreed in opinion that the Legislative Council assembled in the Province of Upper Canada had exceeded their authority in passing an Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution thereof in respect of both the enactments specified in their Lordship's questions. The Judges afterwards retired,

OPIUM WAR.

Earl Stanhope presented petitions from Hudders field, and other places, praying for the free pardon to Frost William and Jones. The noble earl said he did not, however, agree in the prayer of the petitions. The noble earl then presented petitions from places in Essex and Devon, for continuing the present cornlaws; also a petition from the Total Abstinence Society of Durham for the suppression of the growth of opium in British India. The noble earl also presented a petition which was agreed to at a meeting of the inhabitants of London and Westminster, held at the Freemasons' Hall. It was to the same effect as the others; and, besides deprecating the war with China. the petitioners prayed that their lordships would not consent to give compensation to the dealers in opium, as such would be a premium upon crime. He cordially agreed with the prayer of the petition, and gave notice of a motion to the effect, "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to express to her Majesty the deep concern of the house at the interruption of the friendly relations and commercial intercourse which had so long subsisted between this country and China: and to represent to her Majesty that this calamity, in the opinion of the house, had been occasioned solely by British subjects bringing opium into China in direct and open violation of the laws of China; and to pray that her Majesty would be pleased to take immediate steps to put an end to such proceedings, which has been disgraceful to the character of this country as they were prejudicial to its interests; and further assure her Majesty that this house would concur into any measure to grant to her Majesty any increased powers which might be necessary to put down the disgraceful and immortal trade.

The Earl of Roseberry could not allow the petition to be presented without calling the attention of their Lordships to the resolutions which were passed at the meeting of the persons from whom this petition emanated—(Hear, hear.) They started with disclaiming any wish to introduce party or political feeling with the question But they prejudged the whole question at issue between he Majesty's Government and China, and they went on to upbraid our Government for its conduct in the negotiations now subsisting between this country and China, and rather praised than otherwise the proceedings of the Chinese authorities. They concluded with a most singular, and he would say, in his place in Parliament, a most unjustifiable resolution. It was to the effect that the resolutions wherein the persons assembled, and the Noble Earl who was Chairman, used the strongest and most inflammatory language should be translated into the Chinese tongue, and transmitted to the Emperor of China through the medium of the Commissioner Lin. (Great laughter.) He assured their Lordships it was no laughing matter.—(Renewed laughter.) He thought that the same rule should be observed in respect to negotiations with China as to negotiations with any European power—(Hear, from the Duke of Wellington and others)—and he would put it not only to any noble lord present, but even to the noble earl himself, who entertained such singular notions on this subject, whether, if negotiations were going on with the King of the French, such resolutions as the noble earl had signed should be agreed to at a public meeting in this country in reference to pending negotiations, and should be translated into the French language, and communicated to one of the Ministers of the French Sovereign.—(Cries of "Hear, hear.") He could not omit to protest against the line of conduct adopted by the meeting in question, and by the Noble Chariman and signer of the petition. Before he sat down, he wished to advert to the fact that the petition could only be received as the petition of the Chairman who signed it; so that the noble earl had merely presented his own petition.—(Hear and laughter.)

Earl Stanhope, in reply, would confine himself to a single observation as there was not a single argument in the speech of the noble Earl opposite, nor anything but idle declamation. (Order order.) The noble Earl had stated that the meeting prejudged the question; whereas the resolutions were not adopted without full discussion and controversy with the advocates of the opium smugglers; for he would not disgrace the name of merchants by applying it to those persons. He was willing to take his full share of the responsibility of the resolutions, in which there was nothing illegal or reprehensible. No time was specified when they should be communicated to the Emperor of China, and the communication might not take place until the whole matter was concluded.

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Strangford said he regretted that her Majesty's Government was so ill served that they had received no information of the attempts lately made on the western coast of Africa. Lately it had been heard that slaves had been there embarked, under the pretence of serving in the French military, under the sanction and with the presence of French men-of-war. Would the noble Viscount inquire, and state whether he could not produce any information on the subject?

Viscount Melbourne said he would inquire and shortly state the result.

(Left sitting.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several petitions were presented on a variety of subjects, amongst which was one from Dundee praying the dismissal of Ministers, and the appointment of men favourable to universal suffrage. —(A laugh.) Several petitions were also presented against the opium trade, and against hostilities with China.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Mr. HUME rose to put the following question.—Whether as stated in public papers, the British Government has again interfered, through Lord Ponsonby, to prevent the Sultan from entering into direct negotiations with Mehemet Ali for a settlement of their differences? and whether, on that occasion, it has acted in concert with other European Powers, or their Ministers at Constantinople? Whether any orders have been issued by her Majesty's Government for repraisslsst again Mehemet Ali to bring recruits from Albania to Candia, had been detained by a British frigate and conducted to Corfu; and whether returned or not. Whether orders have been issued by her Majesty's Ministers, or by Lord Ponsonby, to Colonel Hodges, the British Consul-General in Egypt, to interfere in the affairs of Egypt, by giving subjects of the Sultan passports to facas Egyt under protection of English passports? The questions were such as involved peace or war, and he trusted the noble lord would give an explicit answer to them.

Lord Palmerston was quite ready to give an anwer to his questions. In the first place the House was aware that in July last the representatives of the five Powers, fearing that the Sulten might from the pressure of misfortune make unnecessary and injurious to Mehemet Ali, presented a note in the name of th i respective Courts, requesting him not to enter into negotiations with Mehemet Ali respecting any thing that had been done without the concurrence of the Five Powers. and Lord Ponsouby. received instructions to use influence he might possess to induce the Port to comply with this request. With regard to the affair of the ships the fact was, that information having been received by the Hish Commissioner of the ionia Islands, thaa two ships had arrived to recruit, inquiries were made with regard to the officer, who was an agent of Mehemet All, and it was found they were there for the purpose, of decoying certain subjects of the Porte at Albania, to proceed to Egypt to from troops to act against the Sultan, and Sir Howard Douglas took steps aecordingly, and two Greek ships that were hired for the purpose were taken. He belived the ships were not claimed, bue the measure was prevented, and the agent of Mehemet Ali sent back to Malta, and the recruits remained there. The ships were detained a short time, and were afterwards released, With regard to the third question, no orders had been given to Colonel Hodges, because, as was well known it was not the practice, except in peculiar cases, to give passports to any but British subjects; but as this question concerned the officers of the Turkish empire, he had no hesitation in saying that Colonel Hodges would only perform his duty if he afforded any protection he was able to give to any subjects of the Saltan who, having been engaged in rebellion against him, were desitions of returning to their allegiance.

NAPLES.

Sir R. Pell wished to ask the noble lord a question respecting the differences at present subsisting between the Neapelitan Government and this country.—(Hear.)—In answer to a question put Friday last, he had understood the noble lord stated that her Majesty's Government had issued orders for reprisals, and that certain Neapolian vessels had bean actually captured. The question he wished to ask was, if the mediation of the French Government for the suttlement of the existing differences between this country and Naples had been offered, and if it had been receptted by either or both parties.

Lord Palmerton said that the good offices of the French Government for the arrangement of the differences between her Majesty's Government and that of Naples had been offered some time ago, and had been immediately accepted of her Majesty's Government. At the same time a similar offer had been made by the French Government to the Government of Naples, and it appeared from the latest dispatches received both from Naples and Paris that that offer had been accepted by the Government at Naples.

Sir R. Peel asked if the order for areprisals had been consequently rescinded?

Lord Palmerston said that it had been agreed that as soon as our representative at the Court of Naples should be officially informed of the arrival of any French Diplomatist, charged to exercise the good offices of the French Government, he should immediately transmit to the officers commanding her Majesty's ships instructions to suspend reprisals for a certain time; but from despatches received to-day he had learned that at the moment that the French mediation had been accepted by the King of Naples, and when, according to the agreement, the reprisals would have been stopped, the Neapolitan Government had laid an embargo on all British vessels in Neapolitan ports, and, consequently, the order for reprisals had not been suspended.

BENGAL CLAIMS.

Mr. POULETT SCROPE wishes to ask the Noble Lord what progress had been made in the negotiations of the Belgian Government for compensation to the British merchants for the losses sustained by them in consequence of the bombardment of Antwerp.

Lord PALMERSTON said the subject was at present under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, with a view to produce the desired results.

WAR WITH CHINA.

Mr. GOULBURN said papers had been laid on the table purporting to contain the correspondence between Government and the East India Company, as to the expences of the armament now preparing for service in China, but that correspondence in fact, only stated that the expense was ultimately to be borne by the government lay before the House any estimate of the amount which would be required. It should be remembered that the service was undertaken on orders from home; the Government, therefore, must be aware of the nature of the expedition, and could calculate pretty nearly the expenditure which it would require, and it certainly was not correct that an expense of no other assurance to that House than that ultimately at some definite period the expense was to be borne by this country, without any previous communication as to the extent of the expense, (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—It is not my wish to enter into any detailed statement, but it is the intention of the government to bring the subject before Parliament previous to the close of the session, and to ask a vote upon it.

DR. BOWRING'S REPORT.

In answer to Colonel Sibthorp,

Mr. R. Gordon said, thaey would shortly lay before the house a return of the expenses attending Doctor Bowring's mission.

Mr. Hume said, in reference to a notice which he had on the paper, to move for the immediate production of Dr. Bowring's Report with regard to our commercial relations with Egypt and Syria, he laid before the house?

Lord Palmerston said considerable part of Dr. Bowring's Report referred to political subjects, and would not therefore be proper to lay before the house, but that part which referred to our commercial relations would shortly be produced.

Mr. Hume then said he would withdraw his motion.

The House then went into a committee of supply, and was (Left sitting.)

Ship News. (From *Lloyd's List*, May 4.)

GRAVESEND: Arrived the Emma, Hudson, from Kertch—OFF FALMOUTH: Atlanta, Malcheren, from Cette—BRISTOL: Richard and Ann, Hoskin from Bordeaux—GLOUCESTER: Broket, Nixon, from Odessa.

East India Shipping—ARRIVED: At Gravesend, Wellington, Liddle, from Madras—At Liverpool, Otterspool, Scales, from Calcutta.

SAILED: From Gravesend, Diamond, Taylor for Calcutta; Achilles Duncan, for Ceylon, and Severn, Wake, for Madras—From Deal, Roxburgh Castle, Butcher, for Madras—From Liverpool, Carina Hayden, for Calcutta—from Clyde, Young Queen, Atkins, for Calcutta.—*Galignani's Messenger, May* 6.

STIRLING.—On the evening of Tuesday, the 24 h ult. a number of friends of Mr. Wm. Lindsay, late. Post Office clerk, entertained him to supper in Mr. James Burden, Broad street, on the occasion of closing the subscription in his behalf. The treasurer of the fund Mr. Forbes, book sellers, occupied the chair. He stated the result of their laudable endeavours on behalf of their much injured guest, which was highly satisfactory —indeed, beyond their utmost expectation. After placing in his hands the law agents' receipts, and the expenses of witnesses to Edinburgh, with other small items, he had the pleasure of presenting Mr. Lindsay with the balance £9 8s 2d. —the amount of subscription was nearly £25. Such an instance of public generosity called forth the thanks of all present; and the chairman stated that the subscription book should remain with him for the inspection of all concerned.

NEW YEAR'S MORNING.—We regret to state, that there was more of riot and outrage on the streets yesterday morning than has taken place for a number of years past.—*Edinburgh Mercury.*

VALUABLE MINES.—A discovery has lately been made, by some individuals about Comrie, of something having the appearance of a lead or silver mine, about the back of Melville Hill, or by Melville's Monument. The ore extracted is very beautiful, having the resemblance of polish silver.

HAMILTON SAVING'S BANK.—We are gratified to learn that a Savings' Bank, upon the National Security principle, has lately been opened at Hamilton under highly respectable auspices, and which can scarcely fail to prove of incalculable benefit to the community of that thriving and industrious town and neighbourhood. We would beg to remind the good people of Hamilton and elsewhere, that the commencement of a new year is a favourable time for the working classes enrolling their names in the record of the Savings' Bank, and also for their superiors showing them a good example in this and various other ways. To respectable employers and heads of families, we feel inclined to say—Let your Christmas and New Year's gifts to your deserving apprentices, shopmen, and domestics, be presented to them in the shape of Saving's Bank pass-books. Such a gift inculcates a moral lesson that may be understood and appreciated in after years. Even although the deposit be no more than a single shilling, that shilling, so invested, may chance to be the first step in the arduous road to future affluence and honourable distinction.

A GENERAL "ERRATUM."—The editor of a new journal published at Graham's-town says in his first number, with great *naivete*, "Our readers are requested to excuse any errors of the press, as our eye is not yet sufficiently practised to detect every error at first sight."

THE WEATHER.—Christmas never set in here in a milder form than at present. With the exception of yesterday when there was a heavy rain, the weather lately has been like the finest days in October or in spring. An extensive sheep farmer writes us—"We have not had such a season for sheep stock for twenty years.—*Inverness Courier.*

THE EDINBURGH CLERGY.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Hugh Murray, a shoemaker, residing in Cannongate Edinburgh, was incarcerated in the jail of that barony for non-payment of the sum of 4s. 9d. claimed from him for annuity tax.

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